REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Fisheries Situation Report for Major Species

July to September 2022

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT FERDINAND ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, JR.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

ISSN-2012-0400

FOREWORD

The **Fisheries Situation Report for Major Species, July to September 2022** is a quarterly statistical report on fisheries. It contains data on volume and value of fish production, and farmgate prices by major species.

This publication is a compilation of survey results for the four (4) fisheries subsectors, namely, commercial, municipal and inland fisheries, and aquaculture. The volume and value of production of different fish species are generated through the conduct of Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). Administrative-based data, sourced from the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Local Government Units (LGUs), and private landing centers are also part of the compilation.

As in other publications released by the PSA, we invite our readers and data users to give comments and suggestions for further improvement of this report.

for
DIVINA GRACIA L. DEL PRADO, Ph.D.
(Assistant National Statistician)
Officer-in-Charge, Deputy National Statistician
Sectoral Statistics Office

Quezon City, Philippines
February 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Table No. Page

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

This Fisheries Situation Report is released every quarter, which presents the data on the volume and value of production of fisheries during the reference quarter. It contains information on the current situation by major species of the four fisheries subsectors, namely, commercial, municipal, and inland fisheries, and aquaculture. The data are the results of the four (4) fisheries surveys regularly conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). These surveys are the following:

a. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS);
b. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS);
c. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS); and
d. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

The data also include compilation from administrative records of Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Local Government Units (LGUs), and privately-managed landing centers.

Geographic classification is based on the latest Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC). The 20 major species highlighted in this report were identified based on their value of production at constant 2018 prices.

II. Data Collection

A. Surveys

1. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QCFS gathers data on volume of unloading of sample boats in the sample traditional landing centers of the subsector in 57 provinces. The hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) conduct the interview of sample boats in the landing center during the data collection days. The data collection is done every week during the reference quarter.

b. Survey Questionnaire

A structured survey form (QCFS Form 1) is used to collect information. The information being gathered are volume of unloading and price per kilogram of the top 31 species and those under the others category. The data items collected include sample identification, boat information, fishing effort, and fish unloading. Correspondingly, the schedule of data collection and daily information per month are recorded in the QCFS Form 1b.

2. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QMFS gathers data on volume of unloading of sample boats in the sample traditional landing centers of the subsector in 67 provinces. The SRs conduct interview of sample boats in the landing center during the data collection days. The data collection is done every week during the reference quarter.

b. Survey Questionnaire

A structured survey form (QMFS Form 1) is used to collect information. The information being gathered are volume of unloading and price per kilogram of the top 31 species and those under the others category. The data items collected include sample identification, boat information, fishing effort, and fish unloading. Correspondingly, the schedule of data collection and daily information per month are recorded in the QMFS Form 1b.

3. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QIFS gathers data on volume of catch of sample inland fishing households. The SRs inquire about the monthly catch of the sample households during the reference quarter in 75 provinces. The data collection is done during second to third week of the last month of the quarter, except on the last quarter of the year where data collection is a month earlier.

b. Survey Questionnaire

QIFS Form 1 is utilized to obtain data from household head or any knowledgeable member of the sample household. The survey form

captures the volume of catch and price per kilogram of the 34 inland species.

4. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QAqS provides the volume and value of production for the aquaculture subsector. It covers aquafarm types in various water environment, such as brackishwater fishpond, pen and cage; freshwater fishpond, pen and cage; marine pen and cage; oyster; mussel; seaweed; rice fish; and small farm reservoir (SFR). The respondents are the owner, operator and/or caretaker of the sample aquafarms. The data collection is done every second to third week of the last month of the quarter, except on the last quarter of the year where data collection is a month earlier.

b. Survey Questionnaire

Data gathered using the prescribed collection forms include volume of harvests of species cultured and price per kilogram of the aquafarm. The survey covers 17 species. The QAqS utilizes two survey forms, namely, QAqS Form 1 (Fishpond, Pen, Cage, Rice Fish, and Small Farm Reservoir) and QAqS Form 2 (Oyster, Mussel, and Seaweed).

B. Compilation of Administrative-based data from Commercial and Municipal Non-Traditional Landing Centers

1. Data collection procedure

Data collection is done on a monthly basis depending on the availability of data in the landing centers. The PSO staff and/or SR gather data from administrative records of non-traditional landing centers such as those that are managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Local Government Units (LGUs) and private entities for commercial subsector, and PFDA and LGUs only for municipal subsector.

2. Collection Forms

The collection forms are QCFS Form 2 and QMFS Form 2. These forms gather volume, price of fish species, and fishing ground.

III. Sampling Design

A. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)

1. Sampling Frame

   The updated list of commercial fish landing centers serves as the sampling frame in the selection of sample landing centers. The said list was generated from the Listing of Marine Fish Landing Centers (LMFLC) which was conducted in September 2021. The enumeration unit for the survey is the landing center.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

   The selection of sample landing centers for QCFS utilizes probability proportional to size systematic sampling (PPS-Sys) where the average daily unloading (ADU) is the size measure.

   First stage : Selection of Landing Centers (PPS)
   Second stage: Selection of Boats (Systematic)

   For the first stage, the sampling rate is 25 percent of the total number of landing centers in the province with a minimum of three (3) sample landing centers. If the total boats in a landing center is greater than eight (8), eight boats are sampled. Otherwise, all boats in the landing center are sampled. The frequency of data collection is one day per week, separate for AM and PM unloadings. The sample operators can be boat operator, technician, fisherman, and/or trader.

3. Estimation Procedure

   a. Weight

   <u>PSU Weight</u>

   The PSU weight is computed using the following formula:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

   where:
   α_{ij} - PSU weight of operator *j* in LC *i*
   X - total Average Daily Unloading for the province
   X_i - total Average Daily Unloading for LC *i*
   a - number of sample landing centers for the province

SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed using the following formula:

$$\beta_{ijmk} = \frac{B_{ijmk}}{b_{ijmk}}$$

where:

β_{ijmk} - SSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

B_{ijmk} - total number of sample boats in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

b_{ijmk} - number of sample boats in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

b. Sampling weight

Base Weight

The base weight is calculated as the product of PSU weights and SSU weights. The formula below illustrates the base weight calculation:

$$w_{ijmk} = \alpha_{ij} * \beta_{ijmk}$$

where:

w_{ijmk} - base weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

α_{ij} - PSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i*

β_{ijmk} - SSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

Adjustment Base Weight

To take into account the data collection day and the number of fishing days per week, the base weight is adjusted as follows:

$$w'_{ijmk} = w_{ijmk} * \frac{F_{imk}}{c_{imk}}$$

where:

w'_{ijmk} - adjusted base weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at week *k* of month *m*

w_{ijmk} - base weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at week *k* of month *m*

F_{imk} - total number of fishing days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

c_{imk} - total number of data collection days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

Adjustment Factor

To take into account the fishing days on weeks without data collection, the adjustment formula per week is obtained as follows:

$$A_{im} = \frac{F_{im}}{f_{im}}$$

where:

$$F_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} F_{imk} \qquad f_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} F_{imk}\, c'_{imk}$$

A_{im} - adjustment factor for non-fishing days in month m of landing center *i*
F_{im} - total number of fishing days for month *m* of landing center *i*
f_{im} - total number of represented fishing days for month *m* of landing center *i*
F_{imk} - total number of fishing days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*
c'_{imk} - total number of actual data collection days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month m (1 if with data collection, 0 otherwise)
n_k - number of weeks in month *m*

Final Weight

The final weight is then computed by obtaining the product of the adjusted base weight and the adjustment factor.

$$w_{ijmk,f} = w'_{ijmk} * A_{im}$$

where:

$w_{ijmk,f}$ - final weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at for week *k* of month *m*
w'_{ijmk} - adjusted base weight of operator *j* in landing *i* for week *k* of month *m*
A_{im} - adjustment factor for non-fishing days of landing center *i* for month *m*

c. Estimation of Totals

The estimate of the provincial total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{m=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ijmk,f} * y_{ijmk}$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_p$ - provincial total of fish unloadings

$w_{ijmk,f}$ - final weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

y_{ijmk} - volume of production of operator *j* in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

a - total number of sampled landing centers in the province

n_i - sampled number of operators in landing center *i*

The estimate of the regional total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \hat{Y}_p$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the region

$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the province

n_p - total number of provinces in the region

The estimate of the national total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^{n_r} \hat{Y}_r$$

where:

$\hat{Y}$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the national

$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the region

n_r - total number of regions in the national

B. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS).

1. Sampling Frame

The updated list of municipal fish landing centers serves as the sampling frame in the selection of sample landing centers. The said list was generated from the Listing of Marine Fish Landing Centers (LMFLC) which was conducted in September 2021.The enumeration unit for the survey is the landing center.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The selection of sample landing centers for QMFS uses two-stage stratified sampling design with landing center serving as the primary sampling unit (PSU) and the boats unloaded as the secondary sampling Unit (SSU). The average daily unloading (ADU) serves as the stratification variable.

First stage : Selection of Landing Centers per Stratum (Systematic)
Second stage: Selection of Boats (Systematic)

The sampling rate is 10 percent of the total number of landing centers in the province but with a minimum of 3 sample landing centers. For each sample landing center, 10 boats are selected if total boats unloaded are more than 10, but complete enumeration if total boats is 10 or less. The frequency of data collection is one day per week, separate for AM and PM unloadings. The sample operators can be boat operator, technician, fisherman, and/or trader.

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Weights

PSU Weight

The PSU weight is computed using the following formula:

$$\alpha_{hij} = \frac{A_h}{a_h}$$

where:
α_{hij} - PSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h*
A_h - total number of landing centers for the province at stratum *h*
a_h - number of sample landing centers for the province at stratum *h*

SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed using the following formula:

$$\beta_{hijmk} = \frac{B_{hijmk}}{b_{hijmk}}$$

where:

β_{hijmk} - SSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

B_{hijmk} - total number of sample boats in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

b_{hijmk} - number of sample boats in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

b. Sampling weight

Base Weight

The base weight is calculated as the product of PSU weights and SSU weights. The formula below illustrates the base weight calculation:

$$w_{hijmk} = \alpha_{hij} * \beta_{hijmk}$$

where:

w_{hijmk} - base weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

α_{hij} - PSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h*

β_{hijmk} - SSU weight of boat *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

Adjustment Base Weight

To take into account the data collection day and the number of fishing days per week, the base weight is adjusted as follows:

$$w'_{hijmk} = w_{hijmk} * \frac{F_{imk}}{c_{imk}}$$

where:

w'_{hijmk} - adjusted base weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

w_{hijmk} - base weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

F_{imk} - total number of fishing days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

c_{imk} - total number of data collection days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*

Adjustment Factor

To take into account the fishing days on weeks without data collection, the adjustment formula per week is obtained as follows:

$$A_{im} = \frac{F_{im}}{f_{im}}$$

where:

$$F_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} F_{imk} \qquad f_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} F_{imk}\, c'_{imk}$$

A_{im} - adjustment factor for non-fishing days in month m of landing center *i*
F_{im} - total number of fishing days for month *m* of landing center *i*
f_{im} - total number of represented fishing days for month *m* of landing center *i*
F_{imk} - total number of fishing days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month *m*
c'_{imk} - total number of actual data collection days in landing center *i* for week *k* of month m (1 if with data collection, 0 otherwise)
n_k - number of weeks in month *m*

Final Weight

The final weight is then computed by obtaining the product of the adjusted base weight and the adjustment factor.

$$w_{hijmk,f} = w'_{hijmk} * A_{im}$$

where:
$w_{hijmk,f}$ - final weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*
w'_{hijmk} - adjusted base weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*
A_{im} - adjustment factor for non-fishing days of landing center *i* for month *m*

c. Estimation of Totals

The estimate of the stratum and provincial total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

Stratum *h* production

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{a_h} \sum_{m=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} w_{hijmk,f} * y_{hijmk}$$

Provincial total

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \hat{Y}_h$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_h$ - stratum total

$\hat{Y}_p$ - provincial total of fish unloadings

$w_{hijmk,f}$ - final weight of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

y_{hijmk} - volume of production of operator *j* in landing center *i* at stratum *h* for week *k* of month *m*

a_h - number of sample landing centers for stratum h of the province

n_{hi} - number of sample operators for landing center i in stratum h

L - total number of strata

The estimate of the regional total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \hat{Y}_p$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the region

$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the province

n_p - total number of provinces in the region

The estimate of the national total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^{n_r} \hat{Y}_r$$

where:

$\hat{Y}$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the national

$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish unloadings for the region

n_r - total number of regions in the national

C. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)

1. Sampling Frame

The QIFS uses the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) as its sampling frame. The frame was used to draw sample inland fishing households for the survey. The enumeration unit for the QIFS is the inland fishing household. An inland fishing household is a household with at least one member engaged in inland fishing.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The QIFS uses a two-stage sampling design with barangay as the primary sampling unit (PSU) and inland fishing household as the secondary sampling Unit (SSU).

Sample barangays (PSUs) are selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) with sampling rate of 10 percent. The number of inland fishing households is used as the size measure. Sample inland fishing households (SSUs) are selected using simple random sampling (SRS) for each sample barangay. The number of sample inland fishing households is 10 per barangay. For a sample barangay which has less than 10 inland fishing households, all households are taken as samples.

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling weight

Base weight

The base weight (w_{ij}) of a sample household in a barangay is computed using the following formula:

$$w_{ij} = \left(\frac{X}{aX_i}\right)\left(\frac{N_i}{n_i}\right)$$

where:
w_{ij} - weight of household j in barangay i
X - total number of inland fishing households for the province
X_i - total number of inland fishing households in barangay i
a - number of sample inland fishing barangays for the province
N_i - total number of inland fishing households in barangay i
n_i - number of sample inland fishing households in barangay i

Adjustment factor

To account for non-response, the weight adjustment factor for province *p* (A_p) is computed as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{1ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{2ij}}$$

where:

A_p - adjustment factor for province *p*
w_{ij} - base weight of household *j* in barangay *i*
n_i - number of sample inland fishing households in barangay *i*
a - number of sample inland fishing barangays for the province
X_{1ij} - eligible status of sample inland fishing household *j* in barangay *i* (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
X_{2ij} - responding status of sample inland fishing household *j* in barangay *i* (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Final weight

The final weight (w'_{ij}) is obtained by multiplying the base weight and adjustment factor as follows:

$$w'_{ij} = w_{ij} \times A_p$$

where:

w'_{ij} - final weight of household *j* in barangay *i*
w_{ij} - base weight of household *j* in barangay *i*
A_p - adjustment factor for province *p*

b. Estimation of Totals

The estimate of the provincial total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w'_{ij}\, y_{ij}$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total fish catch for the province
w'_{ij} - final weight of household j in barangay i
y_{ij} - volume of fish catch of household j in barangay i

n_i - number of sample inland fishing household in barangay i
a - number of sample inland fishing barangays for the province

The estimate of the regional total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \hat{Y}_p$$

where:
$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish catch for the region
$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total fish catch for the province
n_p - total number of provinces in the region

The estimate of the national total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^{n_r} \hat{Y}_r$$

where:
$\hat{Y}$ - estimate of total fish catch for the national
$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total fish catch for the region
n_r - total number of regions in the national

D. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

1. Sampling Frame

The basis for the sampling frame of QAqS is the list of aquafarms by type and environment. The said list was the result of the Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF) conducted in 2017. The ULAF results serve as basis in updating the sampling frame for the aquaculture survey which covers aquafarm types in various water environment, namely, brackishwater fishpond, pen and cage; freshwater fishpond, pen and cage; marine pen and cage; oyster; mussel; seaweed; rice fish; and small farm reservoir (SFR).

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The sample selection for QAqS utilizes probability proportional to size systematic sampling (PPS-Sys) method with area of aquafarm as the size measure. Sample aquafarms are selected in each domain using systematic sampling by aquafarm type. Sampling rate is 15 percent of the total number

of aquafarms with five (5) aquafarms as the minimum for each aquafarm type in the province.

3. Estimation Procedure – since the aquafarm types are independent, the estimation will be done per aquafarm type.

   a. Sampling Weight

      Base weight

      The base weight of the sample aquafarm operator i, or w_i, in the province is given by the formula:

$$w_i = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

      where:
      a - number of sample aquafarm in the province
      X - total aquafarm area in the province
      X_i - aquafarm area of the sample aquafarm

      Adjustment factor

      To account for non-response, the weight adjustment factor for province *p* (A_p) is computed as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i X_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i X_{2i}}$$

      where:
      A_p - adjustment factor of province p
      w_i - base weight of sample aquafarm i
      X_{1i} - eligible status of sample aquafarm i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
      X_{2i} - responding status of sample aquafarm i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
      a - number of sample aquafarm in the province

      Final weight

      The final weight (w_i') of the sample aquafarm i, is obtained by multiplying the base weight and adjustment factor as follows:

$$w_i' = w_i * A_p$$

where:
w_i' - final weight of sample aquafarm *i*
w_i - base weight of sample aquafarm *i*
A_p - adjustment factor for province *p*

b. Estimation of Totals

The estimate of the provincial total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i y_i$$

where:
$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total harvest for the province
w_i - final weight of sample aquafarm *i*
y_i - production of aquafarm *i*
a - number of sample aquafarm in the province

The estimate of the regional total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \hat{Y}_p$$

where:
$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total harvest for the region
$\hat{Y}_p$ - estimate of total harvest for the province
n_p - total number of provinces in the region

The estimate of the national total volume of production is computed using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^{n_r} \hat{Y}_r$$

where:
$\hat{Y}$ - estimate of total harvest for the national
$\hat{Y}_r$ - estimate of total harvest for the region
n_r - total number of regions in the national

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Aquaculture refers to fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish water, and freshwater environment. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussel, oyster, seaweed farms, and hatcheries.

Aquafarms are farming facilities used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusk, crustaceans, and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing to enhance production.

Brackishwater refers mixture of seawater and freshwater with salinity that varies with the tide. Examples are estuaries, mangroves, and mouths of rivers where seawater enters during high tide.

Commercial fishing refers to the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three (3) gross tons for trade, business, or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

Fishermen is a classification of workers who catch, breed, and raise fish, and cultivate other forms of aquatic life for sale or delivery on a regular basis to wholesale buyers, marketing organizations, or at markets.

Fisheries refer to all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resources thereof (Republic Act No. 8550 otherwise known as “The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998”).

Fisheries sector refers to the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing of aquatic resources and fishing areas.

Fishing refers to the taking of fishery species from their wild state or habitat with or without the use of fishing vessels.

Fishing boat is a type of watercraft, such as motorized/non-motorized banca, sailboat, motorboat, etc., either licensed or not, used for fishing purposes.

Fish cage refers to stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of inverted mosquito net (“hapa” type), with or without cover, with all sides either tied to poles staked to the water bottom or with anchored floats for aquaculture purposes.

Fishing gear is any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.

Fishing grounds refer to areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become target of capture.

Fish pen is an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish and fishery/aquatic resources made up of bamboo poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden materials, screen, or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish.

Fishpond refers to a body of water, artificial or natural, where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised, or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is a land-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of fish cage and at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater refers to water without salt or marine origin, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields, and swamps.

Inland municipal fishing is the catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using simple gears and fishing boats, some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of three (3) gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

Landing center is a place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

Marine refers to seawater outside the coastal line such as Manila Bay, Visayan Sea, etc.

Municipal fishing covers fishing operation carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three (3) gross tons or less.

Mussel farming refers to the cultivation of mussel in suitable water area by any farming method with appropriate intents and purposes.

Oyster farming refers to the cultivation of oysters in suitable water areas by any method for production purposes.

Rice fish culture is an integrated farming system involving raising of fish in rice paddies.

Seawater refers to inshore and open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20.0 percent.

Seaweed farming is the cultivation of seaweed in suitable water areas by any method with appropriate intensive care for production in commercial quantities.

Small farm reservoirs (SFR) are small bodies of water with an area of less than 10 km, e.g., small ponds, canals, irrigation canals, swamps, etc., which can be suitable for culture-based fisheries.

V. Dissemination of Results and Revision

Dissemination of Results

The quarterly fisheries estimates and Fisheries Situation Report for the year 2022 is released quarterly in the PSA Website with the following schedule:

Reference Quarter	Schedule of Release	
	Estimates for OpenStat	Fisheries Situation Report
Quarter 4 2021	28 January 2022	28 January 2022
Quarter 1 2022	16 May 2022	16 May 2022
Quarter 2 2022	15 August 2022	15 August 2022
Quarter 3 2022	15 November 2022	15 November 2022

Revision of Estimates

The PSA has adopted a policy on revision of estimates approved under the then National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No.7 dated May 18, 2005. It basically informs producers and users of agricultural statistics generated by the PSA that revision of quarterly estimates on the agricultural production, prices, and related statistics be limited to the immediately preceding quarter and for the past three (3) years with quarterly breakdown to be done only during May of the current year. This happens when additional statistics and/or indicators are made available to support the change in the original data.

VI. Citation

Philippine Statistics Authority. (2022). *Technical Notes on Fisheries Statistical Report*. https://psa.gov.ph/technical-notes/fsr-2021

VII. Contact Information

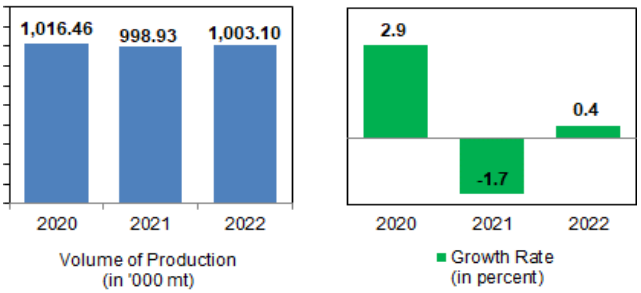
Ms. REINELDA P. ADRIANO
Chief Statistical Specialist
Fisheries Statistics Division
(02) 83762063
r.adriano@psa.gov.ph

For data request, you may contact:
Knowledge Management and Communications Division
(02) 8462-6600 loc. 820
info@psa.gov.ph | kmcd.staff@psa.gov.ph

HIGHLIGHTS
Volume of Production by Subsector and Species
July to September 2022

The total fisheries production for the third quarter of 2022 inched up to 1,003.10 thousand metric tons from the 998.93 thousand metric tons output in the same quarter of the previous year, indicating an annual growth of 0.4 percent. The minimal increase in production during the quarter was due to the positive growths in aquaculture, commercial and marine municipal fisheries. On the other hand, inland municipal fisheries reported a drop in production. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

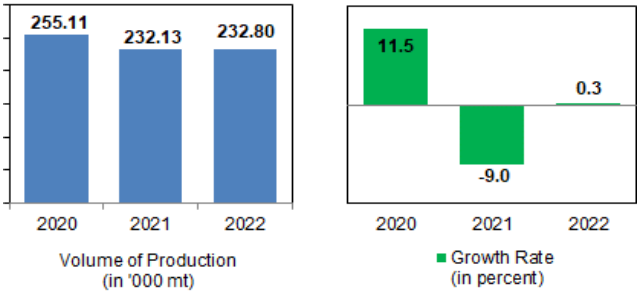
Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Fisheries Production
Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The volume of production from commercial fisheries posted a slight increase of 0.3 percent during the quarter at 232.80 thousand metric tons compared with the previous year's same quarter output of 232.13 thousand metric tons. The subsector's output comprised 23.2 percent of the total fisheries production. (Figure 2 and Table 1)

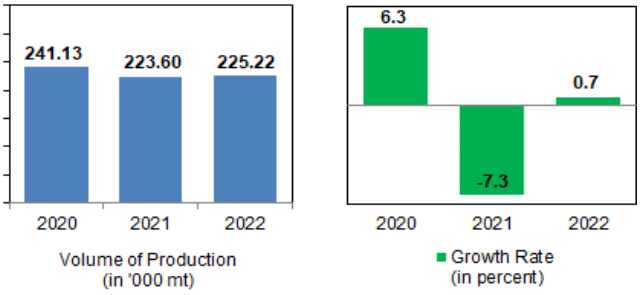
Figure 2. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Commercial Fisheries
Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Marine municipal fisheries volume of production was recorded at 225.22 thousand metric tons during the quarter. This was 0.7 percent higher than its level of 223.60 thousand metric tons in the third quarter of 2021. The subsector constituted 22.5 percent of the total fisheries output. (Figure 3 and Table 1)

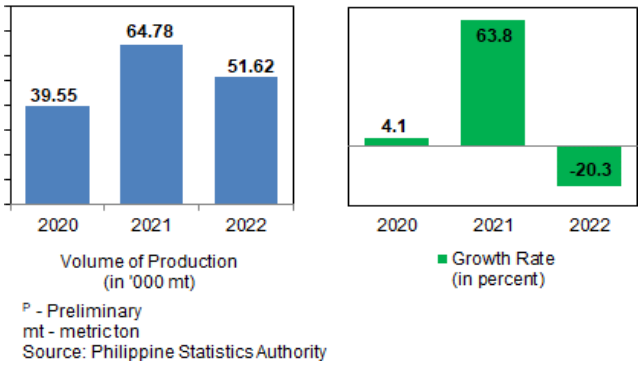
Figure 3. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Marine Municipal
Fisheries Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Volume of fish production from inland municipal fisheries was recorded at 51.62 thousand metric tons during the third quarter of 2022. This indicates a decrease of -20.3 percent from the 64.78 thousand metric tons mark in the same quarter of the previous year. Among the subsectors, inland municipal fisheries had the least share of 5.1 percent to the total fisheries production. (Figure 4 and Table 1)

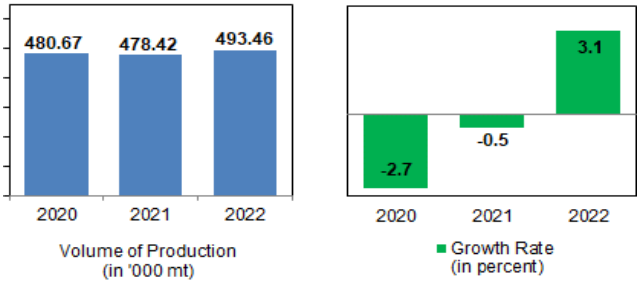
Figure 4. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Moreover, aquaculture production was registered at 493.46 thousand metric tons during the reference quarter. It was higher by 3.1 percent compared with the previous year's same quarter harvest of 478.42 thousand metric tons. (Figure 5 and Table 1)

Figure 5. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Aquaculture Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 20 major species, production increments were mainly attributed to seaweed (10.8%), yellowfin tuna (tambakol/bariles, 27.6%), squid (pusit, 43.3%), and skipjack (gulyasan, 6.4%). (Table 2)

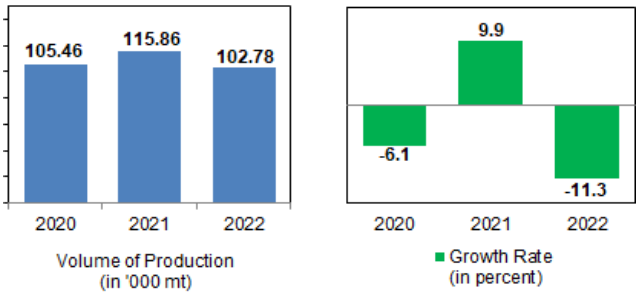
On the other hand, species which largely contributed to the decline in the fisheries production were bali sardinella (tamban, -17.2%), milkfish (bangus, -11.3%), and tilapia (-9.5%). (Table 2)

Production of Major Species

1. Milkfish (Bangus)

a. Milkfish production during the third quarter of 2022 was estimated at 102.78 thousand metric tons. This indicates a drop of -11.3 percent from the previous year's performance of 115.86 thousand metric tons in the same period. (Figure 6 and Table 2)

Figure 6. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Milkfish Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. During the period, milkfish production shared 10.2 percent to the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

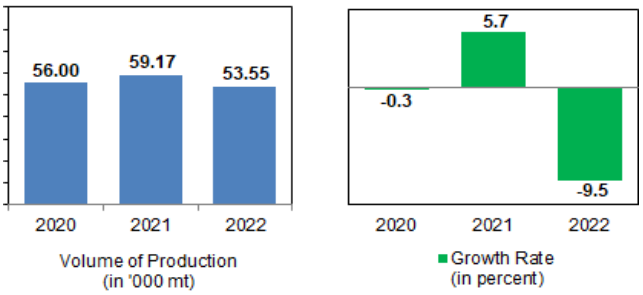
c. The gross value of milkfish production amounted to PhP 12.62 billion at current prices in the third quarter of 2022. This indicates a drop of -1.7 percent from the PhP 12.84 billion output in the same period of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. On the average, the third quarter 2022 farmgate price per kilogram of milkfish was registered at PhP 122.80, which exhibited a 10.8 percent increment from the third quarter of 2021 price of PhP 110.81. (Table 4)

2. Tilapia

a. During the third quarter of 2022, production of tilapia reached 53.55 thousand metric tons, which indicates a decrease of -9.5 percent from the same quarter of the previous year's output of 59.17 thousand metric tons. (Figure 7 and Table 2)

Figure 7. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Tilapia Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Tilapia made up 5.3 percent of the overall fisheries production for the quarter. (Table 2)

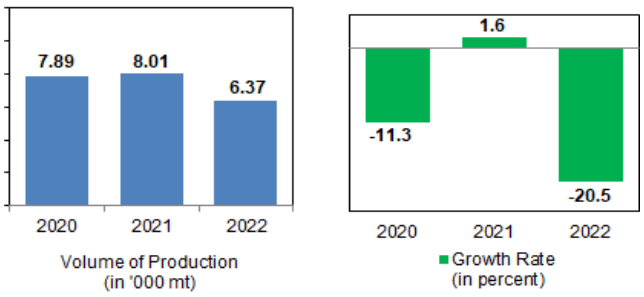
c. The total value of production of tilapia was reported at PhP 4.66 billion at current prices. A downtrend of -7.8 percent was observed from the PhP 5.05 billion mark during the same quarter in 2021. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of tilapia at the national level was PhP 87.01 per kilogram. In comparison to its quotation of PhP 85.38 per kilogram in the same quarter of the previous year, it represented a gain of 1.9 percent. (Table 4)

3. Tiger prawn (Sugpo)

a. The estimated production of tiger prawn during this quarter was 6.37 thousand metric tons, a -20.5 percent decrease from the estimated production of 8.01 thousand metric tons of the same period in 2021. (Figure 8 and Table 2)

Figure 8. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Tiger Prawn Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Tiger prawn output comprised 0.6 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

c. The gross value of production for tiger prawn amounted to PhP 2.54 billion at current prices in the third quarter of 2022. This indicates a downward trend of -23.9 percent from the same period in 2021 harvests of PhP 3.34 billion. (Table 3)

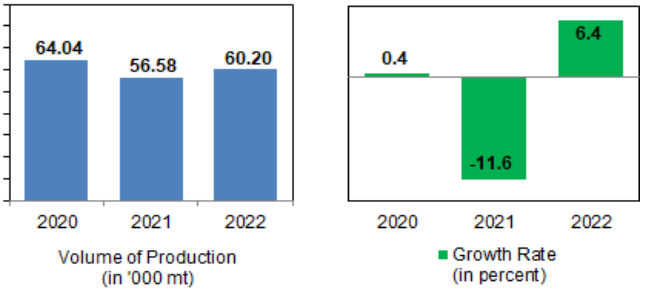
d. On the average, the farmgate price of tiger prawn at the national level during the third quarter of 2022 was quoted at PhP 398.37 per kilogram. This indicates a -4.3 percent decline from the previous year's price of PhP 416.33 per kilogram. (Table 4)

4. Skipjack (Gulyasan)

a. Skipjack production was recorded at 60.20 thousand metric tons, which was higher by 6.4 percent compared with the previous year's same quarter output of 56.58 thousand metric tons. (Figure 9 and Table 2)

b. About 6.0 percent of the total fisheries production was shared by skipjack unloadings during the period. (Table 2)

Figure 9. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Skipjack Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. During the third quarter of 2022, gross earnings of skipjack production was PhP 6.14 billion at current prices. It went up by 38.6 percent from its 2021 record of PhP 4.43 billion. (Table 3)

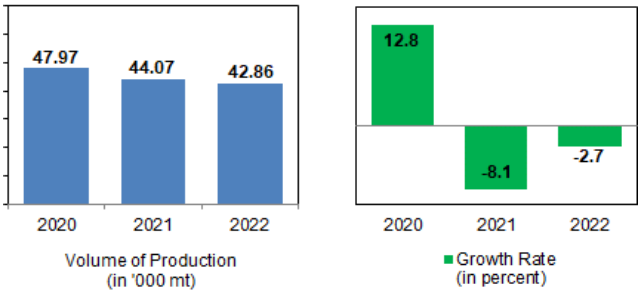
d. The average farmgate price of skipjack was quoted at PhP 102.03 per kilogram during the quarter, which increased by 30.2 percent from its previous year's same quarter price of PhP 78.35 per kilogram. (Table 4)

5. Roundscad (Galunggong)

a. During the quarter, the total volume of production of roundscad was estimated at 42.86 thousand metric tons. This exhibited a -2.7 percent drop from its production of 44.07 thousand metric tons of the previous year. (Figure 10 and Table 2)

b. Roundscad output contributed about 4.3 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

Figure 10. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Roundscad Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

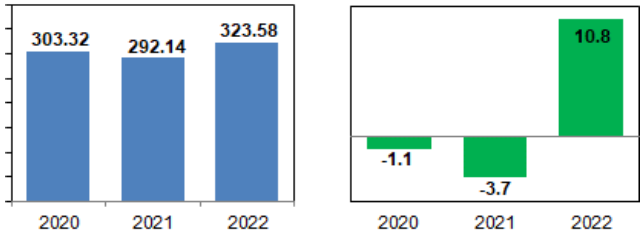
c. The total value of roundscad production grossed at PhP 4.40 billion at current prices. It was 15.1 percent higher than its previous year's value of production at PhP 3.82 billion. (Table 3)

d. At the national level, roundscad's average price during the quarter was quoted at PhP 102.61 per kilogram. It rose by 18.3 percent compared with its previous year's same period price of PhP 86.73. (Table 4)

6. Seaweed

a. During the third quarter, seaweed production recorded 323.58 thousand metric tons, an increase of 10.8 percent from its output of 292.14 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year. (Figure 11 and Table 2)

Figure 11. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Seaweed Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Around 32.3 percent of the total fisheries production was contributed by the seaweed output during the period. (Table 2)

c. At current prices, the gross value of seaweed production amounted to PhP 3.80 billion, which significantly went up by 60.4 percent from its same period value of PhP 2.37 billion. (Table 3)

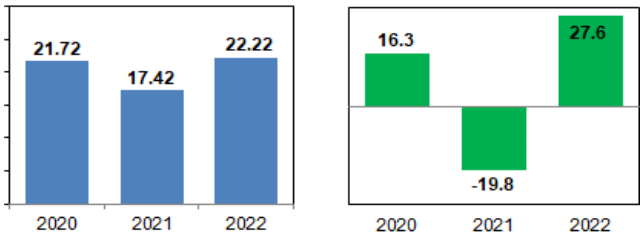
d. At the national level, the average farmgate price of seaweed during the quarter was quoted at PhP 11.74 per kilogram or higher by 44.8 percent than its previous year's same quarter price of PhP 8.11 per kilogram. (Table 4)

7. Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

a. During the quarter, yellowfin tuna production increased by 27.6 percent to 22.22 thousand metric tons from the 17.42 thousand metric tons output of the same period in 2021. (Figure 12 and Table 2)

b. Yellowfin tuna output supplied 2.2 percent of the total fisheries output during the third quarter of 2022. (Table 2)

Figure 12. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Yellowfin Tuna Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. Total gross value of yellowfin tuna production reached PhP 3.54 billion at current prices. It went up by 44.7 percent from the PhP 2.44 billion gross value in the same quarter of 2021. (Table 3)

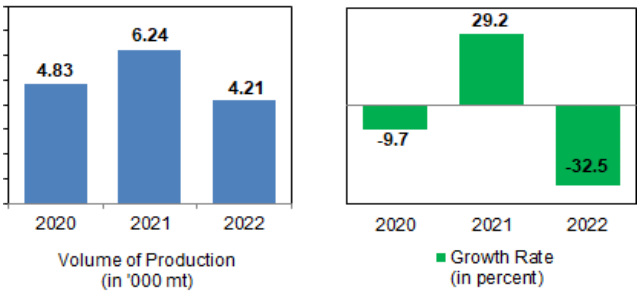
d. At the national level, the average farmgate price of yellowfin tuna increased by 13.4 percent to PhP 159.13 from its previous year's same level average price of PhP 140.30 per kilogram. (Table 4)

8. Mudcrab (Alimango)

a. In the third quarter of 2022, the estimated production of mudcrab was 4.21 thousand metric tons, a decline of -32.5 percent from the output in the same period of 2021 which was recorded at 6.24 thousand metric tons. (Figure 13 and Table 2)

b. Mudcrab caught this quarter contributed 0.4 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

Figure 13. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Mudcrab Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

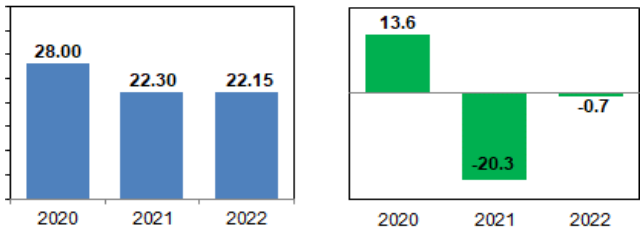
c. The gross value of production for mudcrab amounted to PhP 1.55 billion at current prices in the third quarter of 2022, a drop of -37.3 percent from the output in the same period of 2021 at PhP 2.47 billion. (Table 3)

d. On the average, farmgate price of mudcrab at the national level during this quarter was recorded at PhP 367.82 per kilogram. This implies a -7.1 percent decrease from the previous year's same quarter price of PhP 395.94 per kilogram. (Table 4)

9. Frigate tuna (Tulingan)

a. Frigate tuna production was estimated at 22.15 thousand metric tons in the third quarter of 2022. It indicates a decrease of -0.7 percent from the output in the same period of 2021 of 22.30 thousand metric tons. (Figure 14 and Table 2)

Figure 14. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Frigate Tuna Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. During the quarter, frigate tuna production comprised 2.2 percent of the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

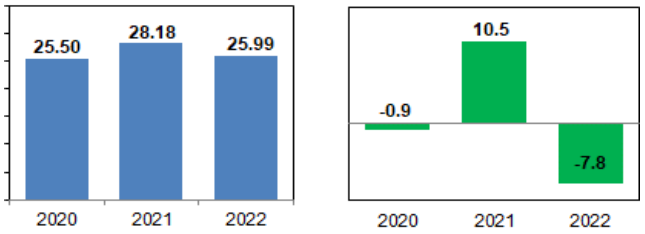
c. The gross earnings of frigate tuna amounted to PhP 2.42 billion at current prices. It increased by 23.6 percent compared with the PhP 1.96 billion earnings during the same period of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of frigate tuna was quoted at PhP 109.19 per kilogram at the national level. This was higher by 24.4 percent compared to the previous year's same quarter price of PhP 87.78 per kilogram. (Table 4)

10. Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)

a. The total volume of big-eyed scad during the quarter was registered at 25.99 thousand metric tons. Production output decreased by -7.8 percent from the same quarter of the previous year's output of 28.18 thousand metric tons. (Figure 15 and Table 2)

Figure 15. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Big-eyed Scad Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Of the total fisheries production, big-eyed scad contributed 2.6 percent during the quarter. (Table 2)

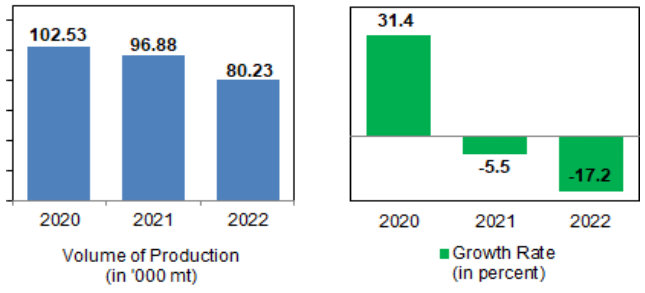
c. The gross value of big-eyed scad production at current prices in this quarter amounted to PhP 3.03 billion, an increase of 12.3 percent from the previous year's gross value of PhP 2.70 billion. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of big-eyed scad this quarter amounted to PhP 116.62 per kilogram. It posted an increase of 21.8 percent from the previous year's quotation of PhP 95.74 per kilogram. (Table 4)

11. Bali sardinella (Tamban)

a. Production of bali sardinella during the third quarter of 2022 was estimated at 80.23 thousand metric tons, a decline of -17.2 percent from the previous year's same quarter output of 96.88 thousand metric tons. (Figure 16 and Table 2)

Figure 16. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Bali Sardinella Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. This quarter's bali sardinella output shared 8.0 percent to the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

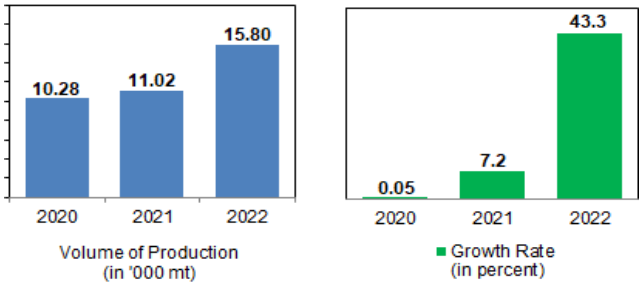
c. The gross value of bali sardinella production amounted to PhP 2.79 billion at current prices in the third quarter of 2022. It was 1.3 percent higher than the same quarter in 2021 gross value of production of PhP 2.75 billion. (Table 3)

d. At the national level, the average farmgate price of bali sardinella was PhP 34.73 per kilogram. It increased by 22.3 percent from its 2021 same quarter price quotation of PhP 28.40 per kilogram. (Table 4)

12. Squid (Pusit)

a. During the third quarter of 2022, the volume of squid production was registered at 15.80 thousand metric tons. It went up by 43.3 percent from its previous year's same period output of 11.02 thousand metric tons. (Figure 17 and Table 2)

Figure 17. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Squid Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Squid production during the quarter comprised 1.6 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

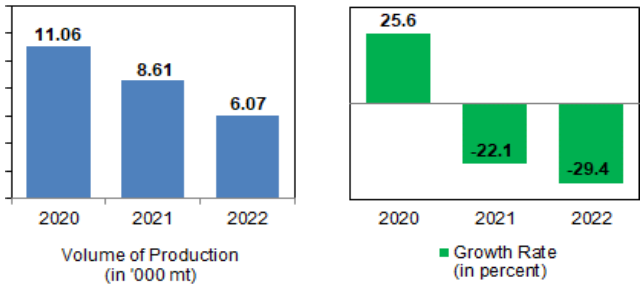
c. The gross value of squid production during the quarter amounted to PhP 2.42 billion at current prices. It increased by 62.0 percent compared with its same period value of PhP 1.50 billion of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. The average price per kilogram of squid at the national level was PhP 153.48, which exhibited a 13.0 percent increase during the third quarter of 2022 compared with its previous year's same quarter price of PhP 135.80 per kilogram. (Table 4)

13. Blue crab (Alimasag)

a. Blue crab production was estimated at 6.07 thousand metric tons in the third quarter of 2022, a decline of -29.4 percent from the same period in 2021 or 8.61 thousand metric tons. (Figure 18 and Table 2)

Figure 18. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Blue Crab Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Blue crab caught this quarter contributed 0.6 percent of total fisheries production. (Table 2)

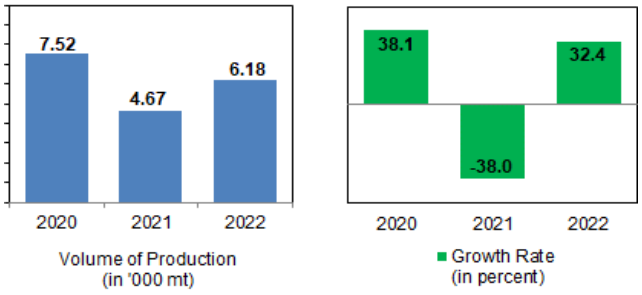
c. The gross value of blue crab production amounted to PhP 1.05 billion at current prices in the third quarter of 2022. It went down by -28.1 percent from its gross value of PhP 1.45 billion in the same period in 2021. (Table 3)

d. During the third quarter of 2022, the average farmgate price of blue crab was PhP 172.10 per kilogram. It increased by 1.9 percent from the same quarter of the previous year's price of PhP 168.95 per kilogram. (Table 4)

14. Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

a. During the quarter, bigeye tuna production was recorded at 6.18 thousand metric tons. This was 32.4 percent higher compared with the same quarter of the previous year's volume of 4.67 thousand metric tons. (Figure 19 and Table 2)

Figure 19. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Bigeye Tuna Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. The output of bigeye tuna contributed 0.6 percent to the total fisheries production during the quarter. (Table 2)

c. The gross value of bigeye tuna production amounted to PhP 972.81 million at current prices. An uptrend of 49.3 percent was observed from PhP 651.66 million mark during the same quarter in 2021. (Table 3)

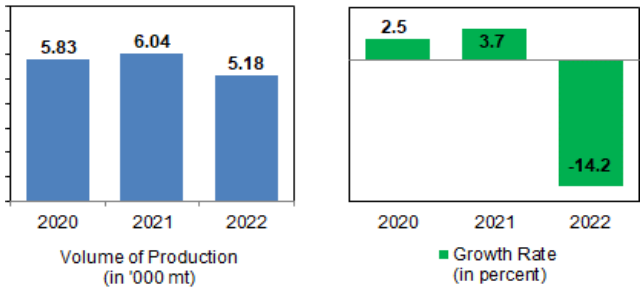
d. The average farmgate price of bigeye tuna rose by 12.8 percent. It posted an average price of PhP 157.43 per kilogram from the price quotation of PhP 139.59 per kilogram in the same quarter of previous year. (Table 4)

15. Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

a. Grouper production was estimated at 5.18 thousand metric tons during the quarter. It posted a decrease of -14.2 percent compared with the same quarter volume of 6.04 thousand metric tons in 2021. (Figure 20 and Table 2)

b. Of the total fisheries production, grouper shared 0.5 percent during the quarter. (Table 2)

Figure 20. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Grouper Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. At current prices, grouper's value of production was PhP 1.03 billion during the quarter. It went down by -7.0 percent from the PhP 1.11 billion mark during the same quarter in 2021. (Table 3)

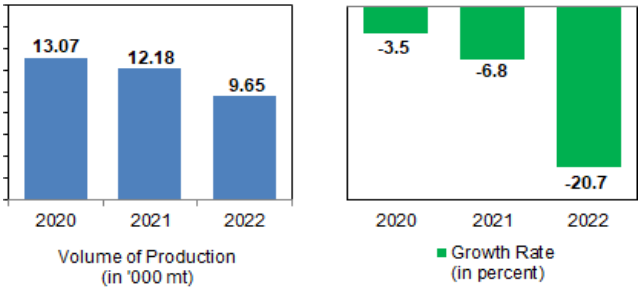
d. The average farmgate price of grouper during the quarter was PhP 199.18 per kilogram. This was 8.4 percent higher compared with the previous year's same quarter price of PhP 183.73. (Table 4)

16. Indian mackerel (Alumahan)

a. The volume of indian mackerel production during the third quarter of 2022 was estimated at 9.65 thousand metric tons. This represents a -20.7 percent decrease from the previous year's same quarter output of 12.18 thousand metric tons. (Figure 21 and Table 2)

b. Of the total fisheries output, 1.0 percent was contributed by indian mackerel during the quarter. (Table 2)

Figure 21. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Indian Mackerel Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The gross value of production at current prices of indian mackerel amounted to PhP 1.24 billion. This showed a 7.2 percent increment from the previous year's same quarter value of PhP 1.16 billion. (Table 3)

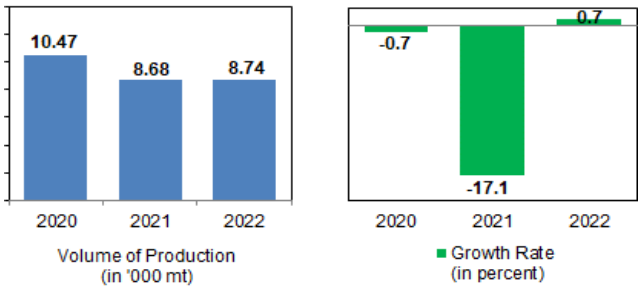
d. The average farmgate price of indian mackerel during the quarter was recorded at PhP 128.96 per kilogram. It posted an increase of 35.2 percent from the previous year's price of PhP 95.36 per kilogram. (Table 4)

17. Threadfin bream (Bisugo)

a. Threadfin bream production during the third quarter was estimated at 8.74 thousand metric tons, which was higher by 0.7 percent compared with the previous year's output of 8.68 thousand metric tons. (Figure 22 and Table 2)

b. During the period, threadfin bream production shared 0.9 percent of the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

Figure 22. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Threadfin Bream Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

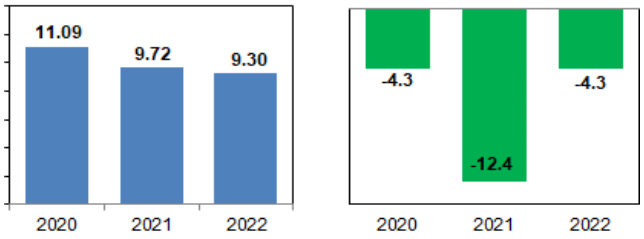
c. The gross value of threadfin bream at current prices amounted to PhP 1.27 billion. It declined by -2.6 percent from its level of PhP 1.30 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of threadfin bream at the national level was quoted at PhP 144.85 per kilogram. It was lower by -3.3 percent from its price of PhP 149.78 per kilogram in the same quarter of 2021. (Table 4)

18. Slipmouth (Sapsap)

a. During the third quarter of 2022, slipmouth production went down by -4.3 percent or 9.30 thousand metric tons from its level of 9.72 thousand metric tons in the same period of the previous year. (Figure 23 and Table 2)

Figure 23. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Slipmouth Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. A 0.9 percent share was contributed by slipmouth to the total fisheries output this quarter. (Table 2)

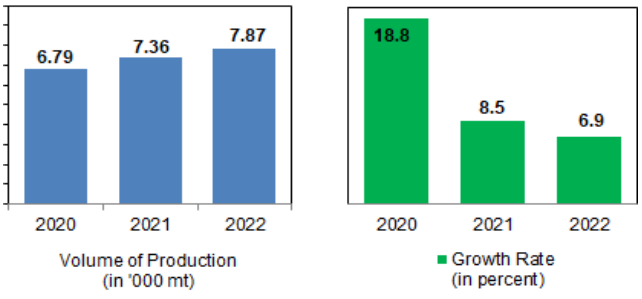
c. The value of production of slipmouth at current prices increased by 37.0 percent this quarter, which amounted to PhP 819.50 million from PhP 597.99 million in the same quarter of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. During the quarter, the average farmgate price of slipmouth was PhP 88.10 per kilogram. This was 43.2 percent higher than the 2021 same period price of PhP 61.51 per kilogram. (Table 4)

19. Cavalla (Talakitok)

a. An estimated 7.87 thousand metric tons of cavalla was produced during the quarter. It posted an increase of 6.9 percent from the same period of the previous year's production of 7.36 thousand metric tons. (Figure 24 and Table 2)

Figure 24. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Cavalla Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. By species, cavalla covered about 0.8 percent of the total fisheries production during the period. (Table 2)

c. At current prices, the value of production of cavalla during the quarter totaled PhP 1.24 billion or a 9.6 percent increase from its value of PhP 1.13 billion of the previous year. (Table 3)

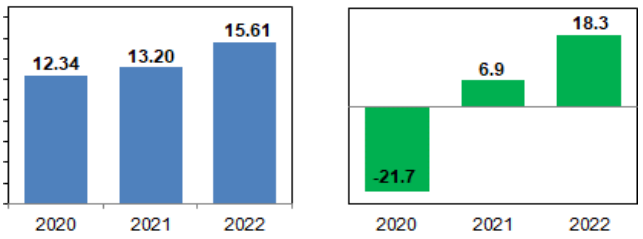
d. On the average, the price of cavalla during the quarter was quoted at PhP 157.20 per kilogram, or an increase of 2.5 percent compared with the previous year's same period price of PhP 153.30. (Table 4)

20. Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)

a. Production of fimbriated sardines during the period reached 15.61 thousand metric tons. It recorded a two-digit increase of 18.3 percent from the previous year's third quarter level of 13.20 thousand metric tons. (Figure 25 and Table 2)

b. The share of fimbriated sardines output to the total fisheries was 1.6 percent. (Table 2)

Figure 25. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Fimbriated Sardines Production, Philippines: July to September 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
mt - metric ton
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The fimbriated sardines value of production at current prices grew by 49.3 percent or PhP 781.39 million from the PhP 523.52 million reported in the same quarter of 2021. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price per kilogram of fimbriated sardines received by fishermen was PhP 50.05, which exhibited 26.2 percent increase from the previous year's same period average price of PhP 39.66 per kilogram. (Table 4)

Table 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector: Philippines
July to September 2020 – 2022[P]

Subsector	Volume of Production (metric tons)			Percent Change (%)		Percent Share to Total Fisheries (%)
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	1,016,464.89	998,925.56	1,003,097.40	-1.7	0.4	100.0
Commercial Fisheries	255,112.00	232,132.11	232,802.42	-9.0	0.3	23.2
Municipal Fisheries	280,681.01	288,376.03	276,834.53	2.7	-4.0	27.6
Marine	241,126.97	223,596.20	225,219.15	-7.3	0.7	22.5
Inland	39,554.04	64,779.83	51,615.38	63.8	-20.3	5.1
Aquaculture	480,671.88	478,417.43	493,460.46	-0.5	3.1	49.2

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines
July to September 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Volume of Production (metric tons)			Percent Change (%)		Percent Share to Total Fisheries (%)
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	1,016,464.89	998,925.56	1,003,097.40	-1.7	0.4	100.0
Milkfish (Bangus)	105,456.87	115,858.32	102,780.57	9.9	-11.3	10.2
Tilapia	55,996.45	59,174.17	53,550.81	5.7	-9.5	5.3
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	7,885.57	8,010.62	6,371.99	1.6	-20.5	0.6
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	64,035.66	56,581.52	60,204.68	-11.6	6.4	6.0
Roundscad (Galunggong)	47,968.69	44,069.13	42,860.92	-8.1	-2.7	4.3
Seaweed	303,322.56	292,140.29	323,577.15	-3.7	10.8	32.3
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	21,721.25	17,415.24	22,219.73	-19.8	27.6	2.2
Mudcrab (Alimango)	4,831.06	6,240.05	4,209.41	29.2	-32.5	0.4
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	27,995.07	22,300.60	22,152.92	-20.3	-0.7	2.2
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	25,495.14	28,179.00	25,988.61	10.5	-7.8	2.6
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	102,534.27	96,876.98	80,230.68	-5.5	-17.2	8.0
Squid (Pusit)	10,281.13	11,019.94	15,796.11	7.2	43.3	1.6
Blue crab (Alimasag)	11,055.43	8,608.59	6,073.98	-22.1	-29.4	0.6
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	7,524.84	4,668.26	6,179.19	-38.0	32.4	0.6
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	5,826.96	6,042.48	5,184.34	3.7	-14.2	0.5
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	13,070.89	12,178.05	9,653.35	-6.8	-20.7	1.0
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	10,473.39	8,680.82	8,743.76	-17.1	0.7	0.9
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	11,091.48	9,721.92	9,301.67	-12.4	-4.3	0.9
Cavalla (Talakitok)	6,785.42	7,362.15	7,866.47	8.5	6.9	0.8
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	12,342.58	13,199.19	15,611.42	6.9	18.3	1.6
Others	160,770.20	170,598.25	174,539.64	6.1	2.3	17.4

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3. Value of Fisheries Production at Current Prices by Species: Philippines
July to September 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Value of Production at Current Prices ('000 PhP)			Percent Change (%)		Percent Share to Total Fisheries (%)
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	63,368,522.39	70,685,398.08	77,912,711.49	11.6	10.2	100.0
Milkfish (Bangus)	9,925,615.98	12,838,731.92	12,621,249.55	29.4	-1.7	16.2
Tilapia	4,856,948.07	5,052,203.28	4,659,626.00	4.0	-7.8	6.0
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	2,947,069.04	3,335,030.56	2,538,400.01	13.2	-23.9	3.3
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	4,432,914.95	4,433,441.75	6,142,861.33	0.01	38.6	7.9
Roundscad (Galunggong)	3,423,209.61	3,821,910.69	4,397,959.27	11.7	15.1	5.6
Seaweed	2,279,474.08	2,368,202.34	3,799,368.92	3.9	60.4	4.9
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	2,413,459.23	2,443,276.33	3,535,873.18	1.2	44.7	4.5
Mudcrab (Alimango)	1,656,620.78	2,470,658.69	1,548,294.48	49.1	-37.3	2.0
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	2,225,757.28	1,957,505.49	2,418,870.29	-12.1	23.6	3.1
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	2,111,709.16	2,697,849.44	3,030,699.71	27.8	12.3	3.9
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	2,721,114.32	2,751,552.90	2,786,172.22	1.1	1.3	3.6
Squid (Pusit)	1,272,932.40	1,496,520.61	2,424,380.60	17.6	62.0	3.1
Blue crab (Alimasag)	1,588,278.35	1,454,390.36	1,045,349.20	-8.4	-28.1	1.3
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	878,093.70	651,659.93	972,807.02	-25.8	49.3	1.2
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	2,023,553.66	1,110,206.73	1,032,604.93	-45.1	-7.0	1.3
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	1,230,428.84	1,161,296.54	1,244,881.74	-5.6	7.2	1.6
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	1,418,297.65	1,300,188.41	1,266,502.01	-8.3	-2.6	1.6
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	725,166.48	597,990.41	819,501.69	-17.5	37.0	1.1
Cavalla (Talakitok)	873,576.24	1,128,621.64	1,236,599.91	29.2	9.6	1.6
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	482,696.75	523,518.40	781,385.08	8.5	49.3	1.0
Others	13,881,605.82	17,090,641.66	19,609,324.35	23.1	14.7	25.2

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 4. Average Price by Species: Philippines, July to September 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Average Price (PhP/Kg)			Percent Change (%)	
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021
Fisheries					
Milkfish (Bangus)	94.12	110.81	122.80	17.7	10.8
Tilapia	86.74	85.38	87.01	-1.6	1.9
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	373.73	416.33	398.37	11.4	-4.3
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	69.23	78.35	102.03	13.2	30.2
Roundscad (Galunggong)	71.36	86.73	102.61	21.5	18.3
Seaweed	7.52	8.11	11.74	7.9	44.8
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	111.11	140.30	159.13	26.3	13.4
Mudcrab (Alimango)	342.91	395.94	367.82	15.5	-7.1
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	79.51	87.78	109.19	10.4	24.4
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	82.83	95.74	116.62	15.6	21.8
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	26.54	28.40	34.73	7.0	22.3
Squid (Pusit)	123.81	135.80	153.48	9.7	13.0
Blue crab (Alimasag)	143.66	168.95	172.10	17.6	1.9
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	116.69	139.59	157.43	19.6	12.8
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	347.27	183.73	199.18	-47.1	8.4
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	94.14	95.36	128.96	1.3	35.2
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	135.42	149.78	144.85	10.6	-3.3
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	65.38	61.51	88.10	-5.9	43.2
Cavalla (Talakitok)	128.74	153.30	157.20	19.1	2.5
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	39.11	39.66	50.05	1.4	26.2
Others	86.34	100.18	112.35	16.0	12.2

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

PSA

Fisheries Situation Report

For Inquiries:

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
PSA Complex, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1101

Tel. No. +63(2) 84626600 loc. 820 • Telefax No. +63(2) 84626600 loc. 839

E-mail address: info@psa.gov.ph • kmcd.staff@psa.gov.ph